

From the Hong Kong (Chinese) Mail.
Jews in China.

The existence of a fragment of the family of Abraham in the interior of China has been certainly known for upwards of two hundred years, and surmised much longer. The Jesuit Ricci, during his residence at Peking, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, was the means of exciting the attention of foreigners to the Jews of Kai-fung-fu, the ancient capital of Ho-nan province. In 1618, they were visited by Aleri, a follower of Ricci; and, a hundred years later, between 1801 and 1732, Fathers Gonzani, Domenge, and Gauba were enabled, from personal investigation on the spot, to give minute descriptions of the people, their synagogue, and sacred books, the latter of which few could even then read, while the former was, with the peculiar institutions of Moses, fast falling to decay. Beyond a few feeble and ineffectual efforts, on the part of biblical critics, nothing was subsequently attempted to maintain a communication with the handful of Jews, until in 1815, some brethren in London addressed a letter to them in Hebrew, and offered a large reward if any one would bring an answer in the same language. The letter was entrusted to a Chinese bookseller, a native of the province, who is reported to have delivered it, which is doubted, as he brought no written answer.

Recently, the Jew's Society in London, encouraged by the munificence of Miss Cook, who placed ample funds at their disposal, instituted inquiries on the subject, and sought the co-operation of the bishop of Victoria, who having previously opened a correspondence with Dr. Medhurst on the subject, during his lordship's recent visit to Shanghai, the plan of operations was agreed upon. This was to despatch two Chinese Christians, one of them a literary graduate, the other a young man with a competent knowledge of English, acquired at the London Missionary School. The North China Herald, of the 18th January, contains an interesting account of their mission, from which we gather the following particulars:

The two emissaries started on the 15th November last, and after an absence of fifty five days, returned to Shanghai, the distance between the two cities being about six hundred miles. Arrived at their destination, they found in the decayed city of Kai-fung-fu, both Mohammedans and Jews, the latter poverty-stricken and degraded, their synagogue in a state of dilapidation, and the distinguishing symbols of their religion nearly extinct. The books of the law, written in a small square character on sheep-skin, are, however, still preserved, although it would seem for many years they have been seen by no one able to read them.

The Jesuits mention the existence of the sacred books, but were not suffered to copy or even to inspect them; but the Chinese Christians encountered no such scruples, so that, besides taking copies of inscriptions on the stone tablets, they were enabled to bring away eight Hebrew manuscripts, six of them containing portions of the Old Testament, and two of the Hebrew liturgy. The correspondent of the North China Herald states that—

The portions of Scripture are from the 1st to the 7th chapters of Exodus, from the 38th to the 4th chapters of the same book, Leviticus 19th and 20th chapters, Numbers 13th, 14th, and 15th chapters, with the 23d chapter of that book. Various portions of the Pentateuch, Psalms, and Hagiographa occur in the books of prayers, which have not yet been definitely fixed. The character in which these portions are written is in an antique form of the Hebrew, with points. They are written on thick paper, evidently by means of a style, and the material employed, as well as the silk in which the books were bound, exhibits marks of foreign origin. Two Israelitish gentlemen, to whom they have been shown in Shanghai, say they have seen such books in Ader; and the occurrence here and there of Persian words, written with Hebrew letters, in the notes appended, seem to indicate that the books in question came originally from the western part of Asia, perhaps from Persia or Arabia. There is no trace whatever of the Chinese character about them, and they must have been manufactured entirely by foreigners residing in China, or who may have come from a foreign country. Regarding their age it would be difficult to hazard even a conjecture.

The result of this mission has been such that it cannot be doubted another will be sent, and we trust the attempt at least will be made by some discreet foreigner—a Jew, or at all events a Hebrew scholar—to penetrate to Kai-fung-fu; for although the proofs brought away on the present occasion are so far satisfactory, yet in the account given, on the authority of the Chinese emissaries, we presume there are several things that

might otherwise excite incredulity.

*Kai-fung-fu, according to William's map, is situated about a league from the southern bank of the Hwang-ho, or Yellow river, in 34.55 north latitude, and 114.40 east longitude.
†The Jesuits state expressly that the Hebrew was without points.

Christianity vs. Infidelity.

Notwithstanding all the objections which infidels and sceptics have bro't against Christianity, it has nothing to fear from impartial examination. It will bear the closest inspection of the most wise, and withstand the most violent assaults of the most wicked. It will afford instruction to the philosopher, however exalted, and render consolation to the ignorant however wretched.

Sir Isaac Newton set out in life a clamorous infidel, but on a wise examination of the evidences of Christianity, he found reason to change his opinion. When the celebrated Dr. Edmund Halley was talking infidelity before him, Sir Isaac said, 'Dr. Halley, I am always glad to hear you when you speak about astronomy, or other parts of the mathematics, because these are subjects which you have studied, and well understood; but you should not talk of Christianity, for you have not studied it, and I am certain that you know nothing of the matter.'

Dr. Johnson well observed that no honest man could be a Deist, for no man could be one after a fair examination of the proofs of Christianity. On the name of Hume being mentioned to him, 'No, sir,' said he, 'Hume owned to a clergyman in Durham, that he had never read the New Testament with attention.'

Lord Bacon, toward the close of his life, said that a smattering of philosophy would lead a man to Atheism—but a thorough insight of it will lead a man back again to a first cause. He added, that he durst not die with any other thought than those of religion, taught as it is professed among Christians.

Infidels should never talk of our giving up Christianity until they can propose something superior to it.—Lord Chesterfield's answer to a female infidel was, therefore, very just. When at Brussels, he was invited by Voltaire to sup with him and with Madame C. The conversation happened to turn on the affairs of England. 'I think, my lord,' said Madame C., 'that the Parliament of England consists of five or six hundred of the best informed and most sensible men in the kingdom.' 'True, madam;—they are generally supposed to be so.' 'What, then, my lord, can be the reason that they tolerate so great an absurdity as the christian religion?' 'I suppose, madam,' he replied, 'it is because they have not been able to substitute any thing better in its stead; when they can, I don't doubt but, in their wisdom, they will readily adopt it.'

Christianity is the best system for raising the standard of morals and promoting the happiness of a people. The French, after making the boldest experiment in profanity, and seriously deliberating whether there should be any God at all, were obliged at length to bid an orator tell the abused multitude, that under a philosophical religion every social God was broken to pieces, and that christianity, or something like it must be re-established, to preserve any degree of order or decency.—[American Banner.]

WANTED, AN HONEST, INDUSTRIOUS BOY.—We lately saw an advertisement headed as above. It conveys to every boy and impressive moral lesson.

"An honest, industrious boy" is always wanted. He will always be sought for; his services will be in demand; he will be spoken of in terms of commendation; he will always have a home; he will grow up to be a man of known worth and established character.

He will be wanted. The merchant will want him for a salesman or a clerk; the master mechanic will want him for an apprentice or a journeyman; those with a job to let will want him for a contractor, clients will want him for a lawyer; patients for a physician; religious congregations, for a pastor; for a teacher for their children; and the people, for an officer.

He will be wanted. Townsman will want him as a citizen; acquaintances as a neighbor; neighbors as a friend; families as a visitor; the world as an acquaintance; pay girls will want him as a beau, and finally for a husband.

An honest, industrious boy! Just think of it, boys, will you ever answer this description? Can you apply for this situation? Are you sure that you will be wanted? You may be smart and active but that does not fill the requisition—are you honest? You may be capable—are you industrious? You may be well dressed and create a favorable impression at first sight—are you both "honest and industrious"? You may apply for a "good situation"—are you sure that your friends, teachers, acquaintances

can recommend you for these qualities? Oh, how would you feel, your character not being thus established, on hearing the words "can't employ you." Nothing else will make up for the lack of these qualities. No readiness or aptness will do it. You must be honest and industrious; must work and labor; then will your "calling and election" be for place of profit and trust be made sure.—[Vermont Chronicle.]

Taking the Census.

A census taker going round last fall, stopped at an elegant brick dwelling house on Western Row—the exact location of which is no business of ours. He was received at the outer door by a stiff, well dressed elderly lady, who could be easily recognised as a widow of some years standing. On learning the mission of her visitor, the lady invited him to a seat in the hall. Having arranged himself into a working position, he inquired for the number of persons in the family of the lady.

'Eight, sir,' replied the lady, 'including myself.' 'Very well—your age, madam?'

'My age, sir,' she replied, with a piercing, dignified look; 'I conceive it's none of your business, what my age might be—you are inquisitive, sir.'

'The law compels me, madam, to take the age of every person in the ward—it is my duty to make the inquiry.'

'Well, if the law compels you to ask, I presume it will compel me to answer. I am between thirty and forty.'

'I presume that means thirty-five.' 'No, sir, it means no such thing—I am only thirty-three years of age.'

'Very well, madam,' putting down the figures, 'just as you say. Now for the ages of the children, commencing with the youngest if you please.'

'Josephine, my youngest, is ten years of age.'

'Josephine—pretty name—ten.'

'Minerva was twelve last week.'

'Minerva—captivating—twelve.'

'Cleopatra Elvira has just turned fifteen.'

'Cleopatra Elvira—charming—fifteen.'

'Angelina is eighteen, sir, just eighteen.'

'Angelina—favorite name—eighteen.'

'My eldest and only married daughter, sir, Anna Sophia; is a little over twenty-five.'

'Twenty-five did you say, madam?'

'Yes, sir. Is there anything remarkable in her being of that age?'

'Well, no, I can't say that there is, but it is not remarkable that you should be her mother when you were only eight years of age?'

About that time the census taker was observed sailing out of the house closely pursued by a broomstick. It was the last time he pressed a lady to give her exact age.

Bound to come off.—The Pittsburg Mercury tells the following good one: Somewhere in the west, a sable knight of the lather and brush was performing the operation of shaving a hoosier with a very dull razor.

'Stop!' said the hoosier, 'that won't do.'

'What's the matter, boss?'

'That razor pulls.'

'Well, no matter for dat sa. If de handle of de razor don't break, de beard's bound to come off!'

Can't Shuck Corn.—At the conclusion of the last concert of Jenny Lind in St. Louis, a worthy farmer of Jackson county, Missouri, thus expressed himself to an acquaintance: 'Well, she's an almighty screamer, and a darned pretty gal at that. She's the very image of Sally Jones, Parson Jones' daughter, who's counted the best singer. But Sally can beat her shucking corn. I warrant you. You never see Sally shuck?'

'No, I never did.'

'Well, you ort'er.'

Didn't mean that Evening.—A cracked brained man, who was slighted by the females, very modestly asked a young lady "if she would let him spend the evening with her."

"No," she angrily replied, "that's what I won't."

"Why," replied he, "you needn't be so fussy; I didn't mean this evening, but some stormy one when I can't go any where else."

A newspaper reporter in New Orleans recently had his pocket picked by some expert thief, who extracted therefrom a purse with two cents in it, a steel pen, half a pencil, a tailor's bill, an omnibus ticket, and a dickey. He requests the robber to sell the valuables, pay the bills, and keep the balance himself.

A lawyer, not over young and handsome, in questioning a young lady in court, complimented her personal beauty. 'Were I not under oath to tell nothing but the truth,' she replied, 'I would return the compliment.'

Yesterday, says the New York Journal of Commerce of the 21st inst., the number of emigrants that came up to the city, was 3,913. Of these, 1,815 from Liverpool, 291 from London, 127 from Bremen, 159 from Limerick, 121 from Hamburg, 299 from Glasgow, &c., making a total for the year to the 19th inclusive, of 17,295.

A PETITION.
[To be presented to the Legislature of our State at its next sitting, and to which the signatures of the citizens of Pickens District are respectfully solicited.]

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives:

The humble Petition of the undersigned, citizens of Pickens District, sheweth to your Honorable body, that Pickens District (extending East and West, or from the Saluda to the Tugaloo river, sixty miles, and North and South, or from North Carolina to the Anderson line (thirty-five miles) embraces within its limits an area of Territory much more extensive than that which is usually contained within the limits especially of a Judicial District: Your Petitioners further beg to be permitted to show to your Honorable Body, that this great extent of territory occasions much and serious inconvenience—neighbored by the peculiar geographical and topographical characteristics of the country—to a large majority of the people of the District, and to crave that you will take into consideration the propriety of Dividing the same into Two Judicial Districts, to be called, the one Calhoun, and the other Pickens, or to be called by any other names which to your Honorable Body shall seem most meet and proper.

Your Petitioners also desire to suggest the Keowee River as a suitable line of Division, and to submit that the territories included between the Saluda and Keowee, and between the Keowee and Tugaloo, being respectively of an average width of thirty miles, and in length varying from thirty to forty miles, and respectively containing Twelve Hundred Voters, are quite sufficient for the formation of two Districts of convenient and respectable size.

The extreme inconvenience arising from its present unwieldy size, will become apparent, when it is remembered that the eastern and western borders are by far the most populous parts of the District, and that persons residing on either of these must pass over twenty-five or thirty miles to reach the Court House.

These difficulties and disadvantages are still further heightened by the unfortunate location of the Court House, which being situated in the midst of a considerable extent of rough and barren country, is approached from no one point of the District with ease or convenience.

These, and many other disadvantages, arising from the same cause, by preventing persons at a distance from settling amongst us, and thus occupying, reclaiming and bringing into market the many thousand acres of tillable lands, which now lie waste and uncultivated around us, prevent or delay the development of its resources, and greatly retard the prosperity of the District, while the whole State suffers a proportionate loss, from the languor and depression of one of its parts. These causes have also contributed to drive many of our best citizens to hunt new homes in the South and West, where their industry would be trammelled with less inconvenience; and thus, and from these causes, while their energies have lent additional impetus to the rapid development of new States and Territories, pure drops have been drained from the life-blood of our State, and she has lost forever the benefits of their labors and counsels in peace, and in war of their strength and activity.

It would be presumptuous were the undersigned even to hint to your Honorable Body what it so well understands, viz: that—likely to be placed in a hostile attitude to the General Government, and surrounded by cold friends if not secret enemies—it is the true policy of the State, by fostering the peculiar interests of the various parts of the community, to render herself, as far as may be, independent of all foreign aid or extraneous assistance; and no where is the truth more clearly comprehended than in this your honorable body, that one great step towards this desired independence has been taken, when by wise and impartial legislation the prosperity of the grain growing Districts has been permanently secured.

Believing as they do, that by acceding to their prayer you will greatly advance the interests of the people of Pickens District, and calling to mind the many occasions upon which your Honorable Body has evinced the liveliest interest in the well-being of the Mountain Region, your Petitioners come with more confidence before you, and feel more fully assured of the success of their Prayer.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever Pray.

There is a story of a Portuguese shoemaker, who used to give a severe flogging to his wife every month, just before he went to confession—being asked her reason of this proceeding, he replied that having a bad memory, he took this method of refreshing it, as his good wife while under the castigation was always sure to remind him of all his sins.

The Shoemakers of Lynn, Massachusetts, held a meeting on the 12th inst., and resolved to 'resist the further encroachments of slavery, even at the expense of losing the custom and the South.'

The Legislature of Missouri are said to have passed a law expelling all the agencies of Insurance companies from that State.

TUGALOO ACADEMY.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has opened a school at Old Liberty Church, where he proposes to teach Autography, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, at 4 dollars per session of five months each; English Grammar, Geography, Moral and Natural Philosophy, Book-keeping and composition, at 6 dollars per session; the Latin and Greek languages, chemistry, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry and surveying, at 10 dollars per session.

Boarding can be obtained in respectable families at from four to five dollars per month.

JAMES BROWNLEE.

Feb. 1, 1851.

PROSPECTUS FOR
THE
SOUTHERN PATRIOT,
TO BE PUBLISHED AT GREENVILLE, S. C.

It is proposed to issue an Independent Tri-Weekly and Weekly Newspaper in the Town of Greenville, S. C., to be styled "THE SOUTHERN PATRIOT," devoted to commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures, Politics, Literature, Science, and the general improvement of the country in all her Industrial Pursuits—defending the Rights of the South, the Federal Constitution, and the Integrity of the Union of the States—and opposing the Anti-Republican, ruinous and corrupting policy of South Carolina's continuing in the hazards and speculation of Banking.

"The Southern Patriot" has originated with, and belongs to an association of gentlemen, who own nearly a thousand slaves, and are worth several hundred thousand dollars.—This should be regarded by the community, independent of their honor their lives and characters, as some guaranty of Fidelity to the South, and at least as an earnest of their interest in the Justice, Wisdom, and Stability of the Government.

The Proprietors are under the impression that the growing importance of our Town—its heavy Mercantile and Manufacturing business, the anticipated Railroad facilities, and our present Mail arrangements, together with the general Intelligence, Prosperity and Patriotism of our District, must insure the success of a Tri-weekly Newspaper—giving to the business community the news and Telegraphic Despatches, sooner than they can be received through the Tri-weekly city papers.

The undersigned have been charged, by the Proprietors, with the Editorial Department of "The Southern Patriot." It is not without reluctance that they assume this grave responsibility; but having done so, neither time, labor, nor energy, shall be wanting to make the Paper worthy of public patronage. Arrangements will be made to have Correspondents in Washington and other cities—giving intelligence in advance of the press—and the Prices Current, and state of the Charleston, Columbia, Hamburg and Greenville Markets will be regularly and correctly quoted.

"THE SOUTHERN PATRIOT" will be issued on superior paper, neatly and beautifully printed, with new and clear type, at Three Dollars per annum for the Tri-weekly, payable in advance. The Weekly Paper will be a large sheet, containing substantially the same matter as the Tri-weekly, for One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, payable in advance. This will be the cheapest Newspaper of its size and quantity of matter in South Carolina—and is intended to reach those points of the country whose mail facilities are limited.

Any agent forwarding ten subscribers to either paper, shall receive a copy gratuitously.

The publication of "THE SOUTHERN PATRIOT" will commence on the first of January next.

B. F. PERRY, Editors.
C. J. ELFORD,
Greenville, S. C., Nov. 1, 1850.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned from trading for a Note of hand given by me to Francis Greenwood, for \$50, and due the 25th of December next, as I do not intend to pay it unless compelled by law.

J. B. LEATHERS.

March 8, 1851. 42—4t

SHERIFF'S SALES,
Pickens District.
BY VIRTUE OF WRITS OF FIERI FACIAS TO ME DIRECTED.

Will be sold before the Court-house in Pickens District, within the legal hours, on the first Monday and Tuesday in May next:

ON Tuesday after Sale Day at the late residence of Defendant, about Ten bushels of Corn, and Ten bushels of Irish Potatoes, levied on as the property of Henson Queen at the suit of James Nichols.

J. A. DOYLE, s. r. d.

April 19, 1851.

Celebrated Canadian

"GENERAL WOLFE"

WILL stand the ensuing Spring Season at the following places: At the subscriber's residence of Eastatoe, Daniel Alexander's in Cheochee, William Todd's new Oconee Station, Fountain Alexander's on Crow Creek, Anderson's Mills on Twelve Mile, and near Maj. Chastain's on Oconee.

The above named horse is of medium size—a deep black—a fine pacer, works well in harness, and withal very finely formed. "General Wolfe" was imported by Mr. Churchill of Augusta, in March last, from Canada.

He will stand at the following rates, to wit: Five dollars for insurance, and four dollars for the season.

The subscriber pledges himself to use every endeavor to prove it, but will not be responsible for any accidents.

O. E. BARTON

Jan. 18. 35—t 10 J 1851.

PICKENS ACADEMY.

AT the instance of the Trustees, the subscriber will open School in the Academy at Pickens C. H., on 2nd Monday in January 1851.

The Academic year will be divided into two Sessions, five months each.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION:

For Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, \$6 00

The above with Grammar, and Geography, 8 00

Rhetoric, Philosophy and History, 10 00

Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying and the Languages, 15 00

Composition and Speaking will be required of the Pupils, and a strict regard will be had to the deportment and morals of the scholars.

Boarding, in respectable families from six to seven dollars per month

Wm. McWHORTER.

Executive Department.

Columbia, Feb. 16, 1851.

GENERAL Order No. 3.—Major James H. Trapier, of the Ordnance, having been appointed Aid-de-Camp to his excellency the Governor, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, will be obeyed and respected accordingly. By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. W. CANTEY,

Adj't and Insp. General.

40—It

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

FOR 1850.

THE BOOK OF THE NATION

The Oldest Magazine in America.

EDITED BY MRS. SARAH J. HALE.

COMPARISON BETWEEN GODEY AND THE OTHER PHILADELPHIA MONTHLIES.

In 1848, the Lady's Book gave 616 pages—whereas 116 more than one, and 148 more than the other Philadelphia monthly. He gave 281 engravings—among which were 20 colored, and 93 full pages—which is 136 more than one, and 180 more than the other.

We give, in each number, a piece of music, printed separately on tinted paper, 24 pages, or twelve pieces in a year. To show the cheapness of the Lady's Book, this music, if bought separately at the music stores, would cost exactly the price of the whole year's subscription—\$4.

SOME OF OUR PECULIAR ENDEAVOURS.—Ladies' work table—which comprises every kind of needle-work embroidery, knitting, netting, patch patterns for capes, chemises, children's clothes, wedding-dresses, in-door and out-door costumes; birds of America; colored flower plates model cottages and furniture; fashionable doll lace-work; Vignette plates at the head of articles, &c. All the above are illustrated by engravings.

And, in 1850, will also be given a set of engravings, illustrative of the costumes of all nations, with descriptions by Mrs. Hale. Most of the old features of the Book that were so popular last year, will be retained, and new ones added as they may suggest themselves to the publisher.

A NEW NOVEL BY W. GILLMORE SIMS, Will be one of the features for 1850.

We have long stood at the head of the Magazine world for our contributions; they are always moral and instructive, and such as may be placed before a family without hesitation. This department is under the control of Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale, whose name alone is a sufficient guarantee for the propriety of the Lady's Book. We may say the name of our engravers. We will never, as is done by a notorious publisher, imitate model-artists, but make as to the best talent available.

Godey's Lady's Book for 1850 shall surpass that of 1849, and exceed all magazines, past, present, and to come.

Terms: \$5 a year in advance, postage paid. Address: L. A. GODEY, 113 Chestnut-st. Philadelphia.